THERE SIMPLE TIMES AND THE PROPERTY AND THE SECTION OF THE SERVICE

THE STATE CAPITAL.

CONTINUES.

The Session and Its Work Yet Lagging.

The Work the Committees Can Do and How They Can Do It.

The Constitutional Amendments and that Fifth Article.

ALBANY, Jan. 15, 1874.

Now that the Legislature has been thoroughly organized by the appointment of the various standing committees—although many of the disappointed would be chairmen have been thoroughly disorgased by the fact-it is but fair to presume that in a day or two both houses will begin the business of during the past few days nothing of mo-ment has been done, for the Senate has needy waded through the constitutional mendments and two bills have been actually passed by both houses. Still the real hard drudgery of the session has not yet commenced, and, of course, the real beginning depends in great part apon the committees doing their work promptly.

It is an old habit of some of the prominent committees to allow a large number of bills to accumulate upon their hands before reporting upon them favorably or otherwise, and whenever they are called upon to exert themselves in any special direction the excuse is given that they are overout of ten a very lame one, and in many instances it is only made to cover up some nice little schem which some one of the members of the committee is anxious shall not be reported upon one way or CERTAIN LITTLE BARGAINS

of his own have been satisfactorily arranged with gentlemen who know how to stife a report or in-duce one to come out into open day at any time they desire. Just in this connection I may add that one of the very men who is just now going about complaining bitterly that he was not made chairman of a certain committee sat upon," to use the lobby slang, a bill in his mmittee last year till the Legislature adjourned, uch, no doubt, to the relief of a large number of ippery customers in New York city, who would have been rather sternly dealt with had the bill ome a law. Sitting upon bills, therefore, it is be hoped, will be more observed in breach than in the observance this on, and if each member of the committee just appointed makes up his mind to report promptly, after due examination, on

mittee just appointed makes up his mind to report promptly, after due examination, on every bil referred to the committee of which he is a member, no matter what outside pressure may be brought to bear upon him to hold it back, a great step will be made toward

MAKING THE SESSION A SHORT ONE.

The Speaker has done his part in making up the committees, and has piedged his word that the session will be a brief one, so far as he can make it so, but alone and unaided his promise cannot be fulfilled should a majority of the members not make every exertion in their power also to mary things along. Again, the members of the Ways and Means Committee, who are all good, practical men, who know just what work they have to do and how they ought to do it if they wish to do it well, will in a great measure, from this out, be justly held responsible for the duration of the session and for the rapidity of slowness with which the work may be done. It is their province to make the appropriations, and if they can only break loose from the customs of the past, by which the committee was never expected, and, indeed, never felt inclined, to report anything important in the way of the require appropriations, or to take any action until late in the session upon the ways and means they have to look into thoroughly before they come before the House, they will be DOING THE STATE AN IMMENSE SERVICE.

They can just as easily within the next two weeks get through just as much work as the committee of last year did in two months by departing from the dilly daily way of doing business that has so long prevailed heretofore, and making it a rufe not to let business accumulate on their hands until they are scarcely able to know what ought to be done or what ought to be left undone. General Batcheller, the chairman, is a man of rare executive ability, and is possessed of a Reenness of discrimination in dealing with legislative work that will be of immense service to him and his colleagues, who themselves, I believe, will support him strongly in e

there were a superior of the Comptroller, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer and State Entary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer and State Entary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer and State Entary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer and State Engineer and Surveyor stail be the Commissioners of the
Land Office. The office of the Commissioners of the Canal
Fund shall bereafter be had and performed by the Comptroller. The Canal Board shall consist of the Leutenant
Governor, Secretary of state, Treasurer, Attorney Gen
eral, State Engineer and arveyer and Superintendent of
Public Works.

Governor, Secretary of state, Treasurer, Attorneg General, State Engineer and Lurvoyer and Superintendent of Public Works.

Suc. 6.—A superintendent of public works shall be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, and to hold his office until the end of the term of the Governor by whom he was nominated and until his successor is appointed. He shall receive for his services a compensation to be fixed by law. He shall be required by law to give security for the faithful execution of his office before entering upon the duties thereof. He shall be charged with the execution of all laws relating to the construction of all laws relating to the construction and improvement of the canala, except so far as the execution of the laws relating to such construction or improvement shall be confided to the State Engineer and Surveyor. Subject to the control of the Logislature, he shall make the rules and regulations for the navigation or use of the canals. He may be suspended or removed from office by the Governor, whenever in his judgment the public laterest shall so require; but in case of removal of such Superintendent of Public Works from office, the Governor shall file with the Secretary of State a statement of the cause of such removal, and shall report such removal and the came thereof to the Legislature at its next session.

Sac. 7.—The Superintendent of Public Works shall appoint not more than three sasistant superintendents, whose duties shall be prescribed by him, subject to medination by the Legislature, and who shall receive for their services a compensation to be gased by law. Thay

Engineer and Surveyor, shall be appointed by the Superniendent of Fublic Works and be subject to suspension
or removal by him.

SEG. 8. The office of Canal Commissioner is abolished
from and after the appointment and qualification of the
Superintendent of Public Works, until which time the
Canal Commissioners shall continue to discharge their
duties as now provided by law. The Superintendent of
Public Works shall perform all the duties of the Canal
Commissioners, and Board of Canal Commissioners, as
now declared by law, until otherwise provided by the
Sact. The Governor, by and with the consent of the
Senate, shall have power to fill vacancies in the offices
in this article named, except as herein otherwise provided; or, if the Senate be not in session, he may grant
commissions, which shall expire at the end of the next
succeeding session of the Senate.

SEC. 18. The Atterney General, State Engineer and
Surveyor and Treasurer, in office at the time this article
shall take effect, shall hold their offices until their successors are appointed.

Size. 10. The Attorney veneral, the time this article shall take effect, shall hold their offices until their successors are appointed.

Size. 11.—The powers and duties of the respective boards and of the several officers in this article named shall, except as herein otherwise provided, be such as now are or hereafter may be prescribed by law.

Size. 12.—All offices for the weighing, gauging, measuring, culling or inspecting any merchandise, produce, manufacture or commodity whatever are hereby abolished, and no such office shall hereafter be created by law; but nothing in this section contained shall abrogate any office created for the purpose of protecting the public health or the interest of the State in its property, revenue, toils or purchases, or of supplying the people with correct standards of weights and measures, or shall prevent the creation of any office for such purposes hereafter.

prevent the creation of any office for such purposes hereafter.

Mr. Blessing's Raliroad bill, introduced in the
Assembly to-day, contemplates a double track from
foot of Forty-second street, North River, to Lexington avenue to Thirty-lourth street, thence to
the Thirty-lourth street ierry. The bill to extend
the tracks of the Third Avenue Raliroad is nothing
more nor less than the same bill which was introduced last year and did not plass. It gives the
company the right to run their cars over the same
tracks to Fourth avenue from Third avenue which
they now occupy under contract with the Avenue
C line.

The bill introduced by Senator Gross relative to
the lees of the Sheriff of the city and county of
New York simply amends the act of 1896, by allowing the Sheriff to make sales by referee appointed
by him, and abolishes all foreclosure and auctioneer's fees. The section giving him fifty cents on
every commitment is retained.

THE SUN AND ITS FAMILY OF PLANETS.

Lecture by Richard A. Proctor at Asso ciation Hall-Are the Planets Inhab-

Richard A. Proctor delivered a lecture last evening at Association Hall on the "Sun and its Family of Planets." The lecturer on being introduced to the audience commenced by saying that, with the permission of the audience, he would preface his lecture by saying that he had a few remarks to make with reference to the reporting of lectures. The difficulties of reporters were very great in the act of taking lectures. Lectures were not necessarily verbatim, and some-times typographical mistakes were made, in which case neither the reporter nor the lecturer were to blame. Mistakes would readily occur, for example, one time he announced that he was to preach on "Life in Other Worlds," and a typographical, not a reportorial, blunder made it "Life in Our Woods." In another instance he (the speaker) knew a case of a speaker at the other side who had advertised that he was about to deliver a lecture on "Reserved Seats in Paradise," and the phrase was actually printed "Reserved Seats in Paris." He didn't know whether Paris and Paradise were considered synonymous terms in America. (Laughter.) After stating that Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, After stating that Mercury, Venus, Mara, Jupiter, Ways and Mens Committee, who are all good, where the control of the state of and how they ought to do it if they will be able to be and how they ought to do it if they will be able to be and how they ought to do it if they will be able to be and how they ought to do it if they will be able to be and how they ought to do it if they will be able to be and how they ought to do it if they will be able to be and how they ought to do it if they will be able to be and to the able to be able Saturn, Uranus and Neptune were, with the earth, part components of the planetary system with which he intended to deal this evening, the lecturer then went on to describe at very great

God of granite and the rose,
Soul of the sparrow and the bee,
The mighty tide of being flows
Through countless channels, Lord, to Thee,
It leaps to lite in grass and flowers,
Through every grade of being runs;
Its glory shines from written towers,
And comes to us from stars and suns.

OBITUARY.

Charles Astor Bristed. Charles Astor Bristed, grandson of John Jacob Astor, who had for some days been suffering with a severe attack of rheumatism, died in Washington, D. C., on the 14th inst., aged fifty-three years. His remains will be removed on Friday to Stockbridge, Mass., for interment.

A telegram, dated in Buchanan, Mich., on the 15th inst., reports as follows:-M. Mathews, late Printing Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, died at eleven o'clock this morning. He was stepfather to ex-Vice President Schuyler

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

A Financial Discussion by the Com. mercial Representatives of the Coun-

BALTIMORE, JAN. 15, 1874. The National Board of Trade reassembled at Riaito Hall at ten o'clock this moving. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dn. Budley. Mea 1s. Henry W. Duryee and J. C. Johnson. of Newark, N. J., presented their credentials and were admitted. The Secretary read a communication from the American Cheap Transportation Association, now in session at Washington, invit-ing the National Board, of Trade to be present during the session. The Board tendered a vote of thanks, but, on account of a press of business, could not accept the invitation.

The report of the Committee on National Finances being then taken up, John H. Boynton, of New

York, moved as a substitute for the report of the committee the views and suggestions of a commit-tee appointed by the Board of Managers of the New York Produce Exchange to consider the sub-

ject of the national finances.

Mr. Taylos, of Cincinnati, opposed the substitute submitted by Mr. Boynton. He said that the sentiment of the country was opposed to any increase of the interest bearing debt. He denied the statement that owing to the growth of the country we required more currency year by year, and said that the circulation in Great Britain had decreased, while her commerce had increased eight hundred-fold. He concluded that this country had less are such that currency is not required to the ex-tent that it formerly was. While the United States Supreme Court had decided in savor of the consti-tutionality of the issue of the \$400,000,000, he was confident they would deny the constitutionality of any farther issue. If the government was author-zed to grind out greenbacks ad tibitum, an am-bitious President and Secretary of the Treasury at Washington could carry every election from Maine to California.

washington could carry every election from Maine to California.

Mr. Dorr, of Chicago, followed, and contended that paper money had value, which was public confidence, which was the basis of the greenback.

Mr. Arra, of St. Louis, said it was very bad legislation for a government to issue a bond or note that sells above its face value.

Mr. Whistler, of New York, spoke in favor of the adoption of the substitute offered by Mr. Boynton.

the adoption of the substitute offered by Mr. Boynton.

Mr. Smith, of Milwaukee, said the opinion prevails in this Convention and throughout the country that the West was in lavor of inflation or expansion of currency. He said the West was in lavor of the restoration of currency to a specie standard as soon as practicable, and that all legislation on the subject should tend that way.

Mr. Bonner, of St. Louis, offered a preamble and resolutions as a substitute for the report of the Committee on National Finances.

Mr. Wright, of Chicago, followed. He did not believe in an expansion of the currency and he was certain that the majority in the West and Northwest concurred in his views. The greatest danger that menaces us now is inflation of the currency by Congress, and he would support the report of the Committee on National Finances.

Mr. Davis, of Cincinnati, believed that during the late panic the national banks stood by the people, and the safest thing they could do was to suspend.

Mr. Nourse, of Boston, said the present system

Mr. Davis, of Cincinnati, believed that during the late panic the national oanks stood by the people, and the safest thing they could do was to suspend.

Mr. Noorse, of Boston, said the present system of currency was false in its beginning and false throughout. Its atmosphere is pestilential. Redid not think that the popular branch of Congress was ever in a better disposition to do its whole duty in the premises. Should Congress enact a law that no bank should have a circulation over one-taird its capital it would be wise legislation. It is known that there is \$150,000,000 of gold in the country. Three hundred and filty millions of dollars are actually needed—and \$250,000,000 of it in possession of the Treasury—to make resumption saic and permanent. He advised a loan of \$200,000,000 of gold, to be added to the gold in the Treasury, and then an announcement of specie payment by the Treasury of sall its own obligations. The cost—\$10,000,000 per annum in interest—would, after one or two years, be saved in more favorable rates for refunding the public debt. This is the plan of the debtor class, who want not only feasonable capital, which cannot be hoped for so long as so large a portion of it is locked up in bank circulation.

Mr. Chitffenden, of New York, believed in contraction because he believed the diminished business of the country required less money than it did last year. He said the banks of New York are overloaded with national pank currency. There is no man with good Security who cannot borrow, but it will not be loaned on wild Western lands.

Mr. Grovenor, of St. Louis, said the country needed, not more currency, but more capital, and capital of the country, and we hope to get it by a development of resources.

Mr. VAN Horn, of Kansas City, followed in an able address, which attracted much attention.

Mr. Grovenor, of the country, and we hope to get it by a development of the country and the registent for the country and the registent of the contry of an early resumption of specie payments. He differed

pected.
Mr. Stevens, of New York, withdrew his amendment offered yesterday.
Amendments offered by Messrs. Nazro, of Boston; Bonner, of St. Louis; Grubb, of Philadelphia, and Dore, of Chicago, were then severally rejected. and Dore, of Calcago, were then severally rejected.
The original report of the Commttee on National
Finances was then taken up, and the four resolutions telegraphed yesterday voted seriatim, and
all adopted; the first by a vote of 44 to 9, the second by a vote of 43 to 10, the third unanimously,
and the fourth by a vote of 36 to 18.

Mr. Grovernor, of St. Louis, said he was instructed to make a report from the Committee on
Transportion.

Transportion.

The report was ordered to be printed and made a special order for to-morrow morning.

Mr. GRUBB, of Philadelphia, from the special committee to which the proposed amendments to the revenue laws were referred, nanded in a report which will come up to morrow.

At lour o'clock the Board adjourned until ten

CHEAP CARRYING.

The National Transportation Convention at Washington-Necessity of Gov-ernment Water Routes Through the Country - Encouragement of Trade and Industry.

Washington, Jan. 15, 1874.

The National Cheap Transportation Convention, at the meeting this morning, was addressed by Colonel Frobel, of Georgia, as the representative of Governor Smith, of that State, who had been invited by the Convention to speak on the subject of cheap transportation, but whose official duties detained him at home.

Colonel Probel showed the necessity of some

cheaper mode of transportation than at present exists for the heavy products of the country, and that water afforded the best means for the accomplishment of this desired end. He advocated a national system, the benefit of which would reach

plishment of this desired end. He advocated a national system, the benefit of which would reach all sections and all interests, and considered as foily the cry that the country could not afford such works, comparing this cry with the folly of the farmer who would suffer thousands of bushels of grain to rot in his field because he could not afford to pay \$50 to buy a wagon to hault to a profitable market.

Had opposed a generous system of water improvements on the ground that it was to cost \$100,000,000, and uttered this cry from one end of the land to the other, and this answered the want of need. This drowned the voice of the people; this hushed the complaint of decaying interests, and from behind this pretence of a virtuous economy they tolled the death knell of prosperity in this cry, "A hundred millions."

Colonel Frobel spoke at length as to the necessity of building up our manufactures and home thank before the present condition of the cotton interests, showing it was rapidly decaying, and, in conclusion, reviewed the present fluancial condition of the country and its causes. He was irequently applauded during his remarks.

The report of the Committee on Canals was made, and its consideration deferred as the special order for to-morrow.

The Convention adjourned until four o'clock this alternoon,

THE LABOR CONTEST IN PHILADELPHIA. Twelve Hundred Carpet Weavers on Strike in Philadelphia—Great Distress and No Prospect of a Settlement. Philadelphia, Jan. 15, 1874.

The carpet weavers' strike in Kensington still continues, with but little or no prospect of an early settlement of existing difficulties. Among the stakers numerous cases of distress are rethe strikers numerous cases of distress are reported, and the relief committees are rendering all the assistance ib their power.

Several cases of interference with the workmen employed at reduced wages have taken place, and to avoid any future trouble in this respect the Carpet Manujacturers' Association has issued an offer of reward for the arrest of all strikers found tampering with or intimidating any of their employes who are employed at present prices.

It is roughly esumated that there are about 1,200 persons thrown out of employment by the weavers' assiste in Kensington signe.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Meeting of the Creditors of the House.

How the Families of the Firm Are Provided For-Statements and Reports-Uprearious Proceedings.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15, 1874. One of the most exciting, vehement and, in many respects, disgraceful meetings ever held in any city was this morning made up of the creditors of Jay Cooke, who were so numerous that they filled the Assembly buildings to overflowing and completely blocked up and barricaded the stairs. A more motley group of human beings never met in excitement was simply intense. The ball opened by the reading of
THE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

of the firm, of which the following is a synopsis:—

Net unsecured partnership liabilities, without calculation of interest, damages, &c., about...\$3,481,646

The amount of this indebtedness to be deducted as above may vary from the sum stated, if the particular securities pleding the particular securities and securities pleding the particular securities and securit

22,497

Gibrattare, household goods and fixtures at Gibrattar Furniture, household goods and fixtures of Jay Cook, Jr. Purniture, household goods and fixtures of William G. Moorhead Horses, carriages, books, household goods, &c., not yet appraised by the Marshal, but estimated by the bankrupts. Notes of first division St. Paul and Pacific Company (secured by special mortgage on the rolling stock.
Philauelphia and Erie Land Company (1,984 shares).

Company (secured by special morigage on the rolling stock. Philaselphia and Brie Land Company (1,984 shares).

National Safe Deposit Company, Washirgston (12) shares).

(Mr. Corsen states that in his opinion this stock is worth at least ninety per cent. Mr. Henry D. Cooke states:—This is held by a few parties; 28 a share has been paid in, I think. I think it worth minety per cent on what is paid in.")

Lake Mahopac lea Company, 1.00 shares; (Mr. Fahnestock states that this cost \$4.000. The company bought up some property in anticipation of a railroad being built through this region. That railroad is now boing built, and he states that he consilers the investment good of the amount. The Mahopac lea Company bought up some property in anticipation of a railroad being built through this region. That railroad is now boing built, and he states that he consilers the investment good of the smouth. The amount of the lappen shear of the lappen shear of the lappen shear of the states that he consilers the investment good of the smouth of the shear of the lappen shear of the lappen shear of the lappen shear of the lappen shear of the shear of the states of the shear of

insted
(This is considered worth fully the amount.)
ew No. 60 St. Andrew's church, Philadel-

| BILLS RECEIVABLE. | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Donbtful, with collateral | \$230,700 60,371 27,591 439,973 | Valuation. \$69,210 18,111 |
| Doubtini. Doubtini, half interest in \$155,040. Bad Joed, due by sundry persons who are creditors of Jay Cooke & Co. for equivalent amounts. There may be resulting belances, dector or creditor, but they must be sund. | \$188,203 77,523 162,280 | \$56,461 |

MR. COOKE'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Jay Cooke, Sr., being expected to give an account of the large transier of property to the members of his own family, had made ready the following report:—

Believing myself worth at that time, above all possible habilities, over \$2,00,000, idid give, about the list of family, last many, 1885, to my eidest son, Jay Cooke, Jr., a short time prior to his marriage (he was not then a memoer of the firm, but became so on the last of January, 1870, sundry stocks and bonds, my individual property, and which i had realized from my individual income, to the nominal amount of \$50,000, although probably not worth more than \$30,000. The details of these items I cannot now give from memory. If I can find any data from which I can give them I will do so. My son informs me that he has since returned to the firm most of these assets, in reason of being a partner, and giving up all he possesses. During the year 1885 our business still continued prosperous, as it had before, and my own private calculated the still and the still reason of th

myself worth at least \$2,00,000 or more.

MR. MOORHEAD'S STATEMENT.

After this Mr. Moorhead's statement was read as lonows:—

William G. Moorhead, in his statement, says that about the first of the year 1850 he regarded himself worth about \$2,00,000, the greater part in interest paying bonds. He owed nothing but current expenses, his income being about \$2,000 a year. He then settled upon his wife property in Montcowery county, Pa., and his city house in Broad street, Philadelphia, logether valued at \$89,000. He entersat into business with Jay Cooke, Mr. Cooke receiving two-thirds of the profits, Mr. Moorhead not grains his personal attention to business. Mr. Moore receiving two-thirds of the profits, Mr. Moorhead not grains his personal attention to business. Mr. Moore Railroad County and continued as till November, 1864, and since that the House of the Philadelphia and Eric Kaliroad County and continued as till November, 1864, and since that the House of the Philadelphia and Eric Kaliroad County and continued as till November, 1864, and since that the House of the Philadelphia and Eric Kaliroad County and the House of the Philadelphia and Eric Kaliroad County and the House of the Philadelphia and Eric Kaliroad County and the House of the House of the House of the Waller House, "in Walnut, above Sixteenth Street, spending besides on it about \$50,000. The house has been regarded as his wire's, though no regular deed was made of it to her. His wife died in 1885, and the property reverted to Mr. Moorhead. His letter continues:—

The business of Jay Cooke & Co. had been very prosperous, and my own earnings, together with my private business, and been large. My estate had increased from my private business at least \$500,000 more. During all this period I had lived upon the income of my private estate, and the profits which I had made in the firm of Jay Cooke & Co. were let in the firm, in addition to which I made constant deposits there from my private business at least \$500,000 more. During all list of the profits

and 1867. These properties were subsequently turned over to creditors.

George C. Thomas says that "at no time or times since I became a member of the firm have I made any conveyance, &c., to any member of my tamity or upon any relation," except that in the summer of 1872 he expended \$5,000 on the property of his wife, at No. 1,62

conveyance, &c., to say member of my tamily or upon any relation, "except that in the summer of 1872 he expended \$3,000 on the property of his wife, at No. 1,624 Spruce street.

James A. Garland says that when, on the 1st of January, 1872, his share in the property of Jay Cooke & Cowas ascertained to be \$35,100 he gave a certificate of deposit for this amount to his wife, and on the 1st of November, 1872, he paid a mortgage for \$9,000 on property of his wife, No. 468 lexington avenue, New York city.

Jay Cooke, Jr., 2878 "No" to the question of the Receiver, but refers to a property in Philadelphia, owned by his wife and inherited by her from her lather's estade.

Pitt Cooke 2872 that his interest in the firm of Jay Cooke & Co. was the smallest of any, to wit, seven per cent. Before he became a member of the firm he was worth \$100,000 in improved real estate and Western Linday gave his son \$10,000 in Delunt city bonds as unit and all of his gave two other sons \$10,000 each amount and all of his property of the property of the firm.

Several other reports were read which were simply of minor importance, expounding in detail what has aiready been stated in the above. A certain set of individuals endeavored to get up an applause for Mr. Cooke's own statement, but it was an exceedingly weak demonstration and soon died away. In answer to a question put by Mr. Christie, of Washington, the Register siad that all the statements had been sworn to. Mr. Christie then moved "that the creditors here assembled express their high appreciation of the intelligence displayed by the members of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co. in providing so humanely and liberally for the meeting and the wife said relatives from the ruin that has overtaken so many of the firm's creditors."

The astonishment and consternation of the meeting upon the proposition of this gitter and sarcastic resolution cannot be well described. Some hissed, some cheered and others said

The Receiver's report was next read, as followed the meeting and the widest confusion

which amounted to \$1,000,000

The Receiver's report was next read, as follows:—

which amounted to \$1,000,000

The Receiver's report was next read, as follows:—

In presenting to the creditors the foregoing synopsis of the assets of the bankrupts, the receiver de free to say that he is satisfied that no delay has courred in the proparation and delivery by them of the schedules to the Marshal but what was unavoidable from the magnitude of their previous transactions at their offices in Philadelphia, New York and Washington. At the same time this delay has rendered it impracticable for the receiver to procure complete appraisement of these assets, representing as they do investment in lands and securities, varying in location and origin, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The very existence of many of these securities has been unknown in the stock market of Philadelphia and New York, and an intelligent appraisement thereof would require correspondence with parties at a distance, who might be supposed to be acquainted with their values and with the probabilities of finding nurchasers. Sessing the arc large parcels of stocks and bonds possessing the arc large parcels of stocks and bonds possessing the arc large parcels of stocks and bonds possessing the arc large parcels of stocks and bonds possessing the arc large parcels of stocks and bonds possessing the arc large parcels of stocks and bonds possessing the arc large parcels of stocks and bonds possessing the arc large parcels of stocks and bonds possessing the arc large parcels of stocks and bonds possessing the arc large parcels of stocks and bonds possessing the arc large parcels of stocks. The would be not conjectural, and the mere statement of it would probably prevent the successful termination of negotiations commenced by the bankrupts, looking to the use of these very securities for the liquidation of certain of their indebtedness, which negotiations the assignees to be chosen by the creditors on the 15th inst will probably concur with the receiver in desiring to have consummated.

The receiver reports that he has collected:—

81347 F

Total...
That he has paid to secured creditors.
Instalment Guarantee Company stock.
Instalment Philadelphia Warehouse Company
Pany
Pany
Pany 300 phia.

Salaries of ciergs and employes of bankrupis, preparing schedules, balance
sheets, for the salaries
Travelling expenses.

Leaving cash in the hands of the receiver\$149.211

inherent difficulty.

The creditors will take notice that the receiver does not charge himself with the assets set forth in this synopsis, which has been made from the marshal's schedules. He will, at the proper time, file an inventory of what he has received, and will account for the same at an audit before the Register, as directed in the order of Court of 25th November, 1873.

In that order it was made the duty of the receiver to report, through the kegister, "If the bankrupts, or any, or either of them, have, or has, at any time or times, made any conveyance, transfer, payment or appropriation, otherwise than in the regular course of business for valuable consideration, or in the expense of living or family expenses."

The bankrupts have furnished answers, which have been filed with the Register, and they are ready for the inspection of any creditor. These answers will pass into the hands of the assignee, whose duty it will be to take such action as the interest of the creditors may seem to indicate.

EDWIN M. LEWIS, Receiver.

As the vote was being cast after the reading of the above report for the trustees, scenes of the most disgraceful nature occurred, whistling, yelling, shouting, cat calls and boisterous laughing rendering the calling off of the creditors' names impossible. "Get a bigger hall," said one. "Adjourn until to-morrow," said another. "Stop the business altogether," cried a third. "Let's go to the Academy of Music." It was impossible under the circumstances to understand what was going on, and, indeed, no one seemed to care. One man after another man—one voice after another yelled and demanded attention in its highest possible key. One motion after another was lost in the din and confusion, which was great enough to render the most sane man in the party an absolute lunatic. Hats, hands, handkerchiefs and overcoats waved in the air in the most ridictious manner imaginable. Yells, cries, expostulations, maledictions and peals of heartless laughter was the peculiar and exercuclating music of th

time he would ever have an opportunity to make a noise.

An election of trustees was simply impossible, but Mr. Mason arose and cried out, at the top of his voice, that the meeting was adjourned to receive the votes, and that the election would go on during the afternoon, stating that at eleven A. M. to-morrow the election would be continued and that those who did not vote to-day could come and do so at the appointed time in the morning.

Thus was the disgraceful scene ended for to-day.

THE JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD STRIKE. Statement of the General Freight

Yesterday evening a HERALD reporter called upon Mr. Gore, the General Freight Agent of the Southern Railroad of New Jersey, and the follow-ing is his statement with reference to the blockade caused by the strike of the employes of that rail-"There is absolutely nothing new in the state of

affairs to-day. Not a single locomotive is running and all the employes of the road refuse to work till the wages due them by the road are paid. I feet very sorry for them, for many of them must be in terribly destitute circumstances, and their credit at the gro cery stores must, doubtiess, be exhausted. The engineers have disconnected their engines at Manchester, making them useless to us till what they have hidden away is replaced. In addition to this the men had no right to run all our locomotives to Manchester, from the various points of the foad where they had arrived, on Monday evening, when the strike commenced. The engines do not belong to them, and serious accidents might have taken place through their being run on the road without the knowledge of the train de-spatcher. The majority of the engineers have been spatcher. The majority of the engineers have been employed for a long time by the company, and I am surprised at their conduct in this matter; but one bad man will corrupt a large number in exciting times. President M. W. Serat has made his way to Manchester to make a report of what is transpiring there. General Painter and myself were engaged in telegraphing to him, asking for information, when we learned from the operator at Sandy Hook that the connection had given out; so we are as much in the dark as ever of what is going on there. Arrangements were being made to pay the men their wages, and now, by their precipitate conduct, they have caused.

LABOR'S TRIBULATIONS.

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What the Common Council Has Done and Left Undone for the Unemployed.

An Ordinance to Give Work to Thousands Lying on the Table of the Board of Aldermen-Startling Official Statements.

In view of recent developments and the extraordinary amount of distress which prevails among the laboring classes there is a general desire throughout the community to know accurately what chances the bond fide workmen who are at present unemployed, and whose families are starving, have of obtaining work on public improvements through the agency of the Common Council... This general desire is equalled by an anxiety to know who are really responsible for the present

what has been done.

It may be stated for the benefit of those who are unacquainted with the workings of the Common Council that three great corporation ordinances have recently been introduced to provide the unemployed laborers with work. The first of these was for the roadway or surface construction of Riverside avenue, lying along the bank of the North River: the second, for the surface construction of the control of the surface construction of the control of the surface control of the second. North River; the second, for the surface con-struction of the streets and avenues adjoining Morningside Park, and the third, for the roadway construction of Eighth avenue, from the south side of Firty-ninth street to the south side of 110th street. The two former ordinances, which passed both branches of the Common Council and which would have involved the employment of thousands of laborers by the day's work, were vetoed by Mayor Havemeyer, ostensibly by the advice of Corporation Counsel Delated Smith.

The third has been laid over in the Board of Aldermen, though, it is said, it would involve the expenditure of \$2,000,000 in labor by the time the work which is necessary and which must be dong

at some season of perhaps less general distress is brought to completion. Some weeks since this ordinance for the im-provement of Eightn avenue within the above limits was introduced into the Board of Assistant Aldermen by Assistant Alderman Simonson-it was said at the time by the advice of Commissioner Van Nort-in the following terms:-

wan Nort—in the following terms:—

Resolved, That the roadway or surface construction of Eighth avenue, from the northerly side of the circle at Broadway, Eighth avenue and Fifty-ninth street to the southerly side of 110th street be executed under the discretion of the Commissioner of Public Works by day's work, or in such manner as the said Commissioner may deem expedient for the best interests of the city and property owners, and of such material and on such plan as may be prescribed or determined by the Board of Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks, as authorized by chapter 550, Laws of 1873, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

This resolution, was carried, with only two discretions.

This resolution was carried with only two dis. senting votes, Assistant Aldermen Murphy and Thornell voting "No." When it went to the Board of Aldermen it was amended so as to read "by day's work only," the clause "in such manner as the Commissioner of Public Works may direct" being stricken out. The Board of Assistant Aldermen refused to concur in this amendment, and when the resolution went back to the Board of Aldermen they tabled it, where it now lies, while 50,000 people are starving in this city. Each branch of the Common Council clauses that the other is in fault and is delaying the giving out of work to the poor, starving laborers. To set the matter at rest finally a HERALD reporter called on Commissioner Van Nort last evening in reference to this matter. After introducing the object of his visit and asking in what form the ordinance should be passed so as to be of real benefit to the laboring classes in want of work that gentleman said: of Aldermen it was amended so as to read "by

what form the ordinance should be passed so as to be of real benefit to the laboring classes in want of work that gentleman said:—

"It could only be of any real service in the original form in when it left the Board of Assistant Aldermen. It is all very well to talk about giving ont such a work as this construction of the roadway of Eighth avenue by the day without giving power to buy materials, stone, and tools. Yet, as that ordinance was amended by the Board of Aldermen, I could not put a single man to work. You see the work extends over two miles. Stone must be procured from quarries to make the roadway, and laborers employed by the day must be supplied with tools, picks, shovels, &c. As soon as the Board of Aldermen think proper to pass the ordinance in its original form, and as soon as the Mayor approves of it, then I am prepared to set a large number of laborers to work without any delay."

"Then the Board of Aldermen are responsible for the delay in this matter?"

"If the ordinance is to be of any good to the poor they must pass it in its original form and the Mayor must sign it in that form. Mayor Havemeyer has already vetoed two great ordinances providing work, which passed both branches of the Common Council—one for the construction of the roadway of Riverside avenue and the streats adjoining Mornangude Park. (Pointing to a map before him.) Here are six miles and a half of roadway to be constructed, and yet Mayor Havemeyer, on the advice of the Corporation Counsel, vetoes ordinances providing for the construction of the roadway of Riverside avenue and the streats adjoining Mornangude Park. (Pointing to a map before him.) Here are six miles and a half of roadway to be constructed, and yet Mayor Havemeyer, on the advice of the Corporation Counsel, vetoes ordinances providing for the construction of the roadway of Riverside avenue and the streats adjoining Mornangude Park. (Pointing to a map before him.) Here are six miles and a half of roadway to be constructed, and yet Mayor Havemeyer, on the advice o

takable torms gives the Common Council power to order this work. This department has no power in the matter, nor has the Department of Public Parks. It is useless to say so."

WHAT THE MAYOR SAYS.

The reporter then called on Mayor Havemeyer and asked him if ne believed that the Common Council had power to order work to be given out by the day. The Mayor, after searching through the charter, pointed to the following distinct section:

by the day. The Mayor, after scarching through the charter, pointed to the following distinct section:—

Chapter 335, section 91, Laws of 1873;—"Whenever any work is necessary to be done to complete or perfect a particular job, or any supply is needful for any particular propose, which work and job is to be undertaken or supply furnished for the Corporation, and the several parts of the said work or supply shall sltogether involve the expenditure of more than \$1,000, the same shall be two contract, under such regulations concerning it as shall be established by ordinance of the Common Council, excepting such works now in progress as are authorized by law or ordinance to be done otherwise than by contract, and unless otherwise ordered by a three-lourth's vote of the members elected to the Common Council."

In reply to a question from the reporter the Mayor said distinctly that he had never seen the ordinance for the Eighth avenue improvement, though it was openly stated at the last meeting of the Board of Assistant Aldermen that it was by his advice that that ordinance was modified by the Board of Aldermen. The Assistant Aldermen and the Mayor all admit that there is no necessity for further legislation to calarge the powers of the Common Council with regard to those out of employment, as the charter of 1873 and the above section cover it sumclently.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Making Things Hot for the Tompkins Square Rieters-"Citizen" Schwab

The disastrous results of the great skirmish last Tuesday in Tompkins square between the police and the workingmen are now fully realized, particularly by the unfortunate fellows who were seized by the boys in blue and stuffed in no very gentle manner into the station-house cells that day. At Essex Market Police Court, before Justice Flammer, the balance of the unfortunates were brought up to answer to the charges against them. a They all professed the belief that they were unconscious of doing wrong, and a few of them said that they were merely looking on at the fun. The Justice, however, thought that such excuses were of no avait and committed them in default of \$1,000 ball, "just for fun." Christian Meyer, who hit Sergeant Berghold on

Christian Meyer, who hit Sergeant Berghold on the head with a hammer, indicting a dangerous wound, was brought up and admitted the assault, but said he had used the hammer to pretect himself. He was held for trial without bail on a charge of feionious assault with intent to kill. The following were committed for trial at the General or Special Sessions in default of \$1,000 bail:—Herman Ligescky, John Poliski. Christian Burkheiser. Francis Dufour, Henry Clausen, Marshai Jauffret, John Miller, Bernard Smith, Francis-Senmidt, George Ponttus, Thomas McGrand, John Murtha, William Jackson and Charles Grosse.

The following were remanded for a further hearing, the evidence not being very strong against them:—Jacob Becker, Marcus Marx, John Hart, James Donnelly, Adolph Riffer and Charles Wirklanao.

"Citizen" Justus Schwab, who, it will be remem-

them:—Jacob Becker, Marcus Marx, John Hart, James Donnelly, Adolph Rimer and Charles Winklanao.

"Citizen" Justus Schwab, who, it will be remembered, was arrested waving the red flag in the face of the police and calling wildly on the people to fight to the last, was arraigned and made quite a little oration in Court. He safd:—"Judge, I am a Communist and believe in the Communes, We will yet astonish the world. We went there to parade and had a right to do so; but we never intefided to break the peace." Here Mr. Schwab waxed very excited and said, "The red flag is the great emblem of unity and strength all through the world. We will yet snake it out to the breeze and carry it before our numberless thousands of followers."

In consideration of Mr. Schwab's inspiriting remarks he was sent below in detault of \$1,000 ball, and will be tried at the General Sessions. A large number of the accused had ball in court, which was accepted when found correct, and the prison, or such as the said ware discharged.